NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

WEDNESDAY MORNING. JANUARY 5.

Reserved. That it be recommended to the Delegates elect to this Committee for the assens year to meet at the lock, for the purpose of organization.

JAMPS.

JAMES T. M. BLEARLEY, Chairman.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

Secretaries.

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set year. Though we dissent from some of its views, and shall very frankly say wherein, we couider it is the main one of the soundest and most ofal documents that has been issued for years.

osition of the state of our Public Works, of their unprecedented productiveness, of their amole verification of the long ridiculed estimates and one of the Ruggles Report, and of the ty and factious folly of the Stop and Tax poli cy of 1842, is admirably copcise and lucid. We de not see how it can be resisted, nor how any man of tened forecast can doubt, when he examines the facts and figures, that our State has been imrished and set back by the Stoppage of her Public Improvements. Yet in view of the fierce opposition which internal improvement has ever, but especially of late years, encountered in our State, we cannot regret the adoption of Art. VII. of our New Constitution nor favor any movement to re seal it. That Article secures a regular and constant prosecution of the unfinished Canals, at the same time that it secures the rapid extinction of the Public Debt. It has taken the Canals out of the arena of party contention and covered them with the protecting canopy of the Constitution. If the People of our State were all ardent Canal men, as we are, we would gladly get rid of the Constitational provision; but, in view of all the facts, we think the Canals will be completed quite as soon under the Constitutions! regulation as without it.

-All the Governor says with respect to the policy and necessity of River and Harbor Improveate by the Federal Government is just right. We most heartily commend it to general attention.

-As to Banks, we like what is said; but if there be any intimation conveyed that the Legislature ought to legalize any system of Safety Fund or other Banking on any other than the Free Banking basis of security in the Controller's vaults for every dollar of paper money issued, then we dissent from

-What is said concerning Education is pretty fair, but might be better. It lacks a recommendation that some system of County Superintendence of Common Schools be reestablished—that the lib. erty now accorded to the Districts to divert their money from the steady increase of their School Libraries be repealed-and that the rate bills be abolished and the support of Common is provided for by a simple direct tax on property, so far as the School Fund is insufficient The rate bills are and ever will be, while and where retained, an impediment to universal education, by readering it burthensome to and unpopular with the poorest class, who can generally least appreciate the worth of learning, and whose pride and ut. ter poverty will sometimes deprive their children of its inestimable blessings, We hope this point will not long be overlooked. Neither in this City nor any other where the rate bills have long been abolished has anybody thought of reviving them.

As to Colleges, we have only to say that we apciate their importance, and will support any plan calculated to throw open their advantages to all who choose to seek them and to authorize each College to draw from the proper fund its equal share of Public Money in proportion to the number of its pupils freely instructed; but to all slap-dash appropriations of so many thousand dollars to this College and so many to that, based upon no clearly defined principle of distribution, we stand oppose We do not believe they will go much

The Governor's suggestion of legislative encouragement to Manual Labor Schools, for giving instruction in Agriculture and Mechanics as well as Letters, has our warmest approbation.

-What he says of Markets, Exchanges of Products, the relations of Agriculture and Manufac tares, &c. is also sound and cogent. So of his argu ment in favor of the utility and beneficence of a Gen eral Corporation Law which shall not exact the unlimited liability of stockholders. We cannot doubt that such a law will be promptly passed. The ab aurdity of a limited liability (which the Constitution strictly provides) for stockholders in Banks, in con nection with unlimited liability imposed on the stockholders in manufacturing and all other corpoone, is very forcibly set furth by the Governor.

-We like well the suggestion that the term of punishment by imprisoning for first offences may safely and humanely be shortened.

-As to "the Anti-Rent troubles," so called, the Message is full, frank and judicious. We ask for this portion a very carnest consideration. How any man can dissent from its conclusions would be ountable to us, did we not know how far men may be misled by their prejudices and supposed interests. We are very sure, however, that threefourths of the whole people, upon a fair statement of the case, will concur in Gov. Young's views .-His suggestion that the State shall litigate and thus establish or overthrow the Manorial Titles seems one which no fair mind can dissent from. If the claimants really own these lands, the State will do them a great service in judicially establishing the fact; if they don't own them, then they have eq joyed the benefits of ownership quite long enough.
We trust the Legislature will give them a chance to prove their titles at an early day.

Gov. Young's endorsement of the principle o Land Limitation, so far as relates to the Public Lands, and his recommendation that those Lands be henceforth sold to Actual Settlers only, will rejoice many hearts, and will not be without influence at Washington. Friends of Land Reform! the day of your triumph cannot be distant!

-We trust the system of Reformed Legal Practice, about to be submitted to the Legislature by the Practice Commission, will supersede the Governor's idea of dividing our Supreme Court Judges into Law and Equity Courts. It will be a sore day to'us when that distinction is reestablished.

-Here we would gladly stop; but the Governor's remarks on the subject of the War remain to claim our attention. We regret that they are here. but Truth is as imperative with us as Patriotism

with His Excellency, as we shall proceed to show, That Gov. Young well knows now, whatever may have been his impression in May, 1846, that our Country was not invaded by Mexico, we cannot doubt. The recorded facts that Gen. Taylor was met and warned against a farther advance at the Sal Colorado, several marches East of the Rio -that he found an old Mexican community and a Mexican Custom-House at San Isabel, be-fore reaching and establishing his 'Camp opposite -that the Prefect of that portion of the nce of Temenlipse lying East of the Rio province of Tamanlipas lying East of the Rio Grande sent him a most earnest and urgent remonstrance against his invasion of that territory and subversion of its rightful Government, stating that its people were, by birth, habit and choice, Mexleans and nothing else—that these inhabitants abaned their dwellings and effects at the approach of our troops, burning the public property and taking refuge on the other side of the river-all these are truths which no bardihood can deny and no ingenuity evade. Gov. Young probably would not care to assume a superiority as a dector of Inonal Law over JAMES KENT, HENRY CLAY or ALBERT GALLATIS, each of whom, after a care ful examination of the facts and authorities, has de-clared unbesitatingly that Mexico shed no blood on our soil, and that the aggression and wrong were rely on the part of our Government. We venort, with a perfect conviction of its truth. that flov. Young would not risk what property he

ses against an equal amount on the decision possesses against an equal amount on the decision of any eminent and impartial arbiter—Humboldt, or example—that this War was commenced by an

For, indeed, the man who finds it necessary t his argument to declare that he will sustain his country in doing wrong may well spare himself the ouble of arguing thereafter that she is right—he evidently does not believe himself and cannot expect to be believed by others. Assuming Gov Young's premises, his logic is entirely superfluous If our Army had been precipitated at first upon the Mexican capital without provocation or pretext, it would still, he implies, have been our duty as good citizens to sustain the act, and to insist that Peace should not be concluded without an indemnity to us test! We defy Gov. Young, in consistency with the principles he has here promulged, to show any goed reason for putting any man in the State Prison unless it be that those in favor of sending him there are the stronger party. Mexico, he intimates, must make us an indemnity, not because our cause is just, but because our arms are superior. It is deplorable to witness such obtuseness of moral perception in the Chief Magistrate of this great Com monwealth.

We think we understand quite as well as His Excellency our duty as citizens to obey the laws | dent at Liverpool, was transmitted to us. The report and constituted authorities; but we do not find ly ing, stealing or murdering among the duties so in lawfully require of us that we will do-pay taxes. fulfill the obligation facurred by public debts and bear arms within the UnitedStates, and there is lowing impudent falsehoods to pass uncontradicted till Peace, for fear of embarrassing negotiations and exciting false hopes, we feel bound to u mask deception and stand forth for Justice when should we go to work after Peace to expose the faisehoods which for years we had actively upheld or tacitly countenanced? How could we seru supported even when it could not be justified, deception to talk of a searching inquiry into the causes of the Warafter we shall have for years up held and pushed it on to a triumphant result. We can need no other proof of this than the use already with the lying preamble attached to it. And, so far from wishing such a termination as the Governor thinks desirable, we deeply feel that every inch of territory we may wrest from Mexico in this contest will bring a curse with it so sure as the Universe has a just Ruler. We want no indemnity-n acknowledgement of our superiority-nothing Peace; and that we shall have as soon as Whigs cease demagoguing and unite in talking and acting with regard to this War as becomes honest and Christian men. Heaven speed the day!

New-York Legislature-Whig Nominations.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 3-11 P.M. The Whig Members of Assembly have just adurned, and as the Telegraph is closed for the night. I have to send by the train the complete result. The nominees are For Speaker-John T. Hantev of Troy, who had 85 out

For Clerk-PHILANDER B. PRINDLE of Chenango, by 50 votes to 41 for Seth C. Hawley of Buffalo-one blank Sergeant at Arms-Samuel H. Marks, Columbia.
Door-keeper-John Davis, Osaggo.
1st Assistant-Sam. G. Merclean, Ulster.

2d do. -E. D. S. Young, Saratoga.

The following are the Whig candidates in the

enste-all of whom, with the above will of course be elected to morrow : For Clerk-AndREW H. CALROUN of Owego, Tioga Co.

His opponents were W. H. L. Bogert of Tompkins and James E. Beers of Westchester. The vote stood 8 for each on the first ballot. On the 12th, Mesers Bogart and Beers having declined, Mr. Calhoun was elected, having 12 votes to 10 for Seth

ergeant at Arms-Senter M. Giddings, Kings Co. Donorkeeper-RENSS VAN VALKENBURGH, Albany.

GEORGE A. LOOMIS, Oneida. There was of course a very active canvass for most of the officers, but all passed off harmoniously. The nominees are generally men of decided personal worth and eminent political services. u. c.

By Telegraph to The Tribune. Later from Vera Cruz and the Rio Grande.

Persuances Jan 4, 1848. Your Poneys have arrived with advices from

New-Origans to the afternoon of the 19th December. A vessel which left Vera Cruz on the 5th had arrived at

New-Orleans, having a number of officers as passengers and the remains of Lieut. Cols. Dickinsen and Graham, as well as other infloences of a similar effect, those anti-and Cols. Butler, Martin, Scott and Ronson; Captains cipations of improvement which were lately founded Adams ; Sergeants Adams and Madison ; Dr. Slade, and Privates Tresevant and Kenedy.

The bark Brazil had not arrived at VeraeCruz on the

20th—supposed to have been lost. No later intelligence save at an enormous sacrifice.

Although the general aspect of trade is gloomy enough

The steamer Telegraph, at New-Orleans, from the Brazos, brought the Malamores Flag of the 28th. The Flog says that large numbers of Mexicans were emigrating to the Texas side of the Rie Grande, for protection under the American laws, in case the Rio Grande should become the boundary between Mexico and the

Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28. COTTON.-We note sales to-day of good middling at 6; a7, and of other descriptions at proportionate rates. SU-GAR—There was an active demand for fair qualities, with sales at 37a37. Monasses was disposed of in small lots at 17a177. Flour isdall, with alimited inquiry and small sales. Nothing new in Parights. In Excuances the transac tions are few, at previous rates. The ship Montreal cleared to-day for New-York and the Thorndyke arrived from

Loco-Foco Caucus.

ALBANT, Jan. 4, 1848. Members of both Houses have taken considers. ble interest in the Loco-Foco Legislative Caucus this merning. Mr. Fenn (Hunker) was elected Chairman and a Barnburner appointed Secretary. Mr. Wager (Hunker) was nominated for Speaker. A Committee was appointed with power to call further meetings of the Cau cus. The Committee is composed entirely of Hunkers.

I see that you misunderstood my yesterday's hapatch in reference to the movements of Hon, HENRY there received with great enthusiasm. Yesterday he procoeded as far as Martinsburg, where he remained over night, and will, it is supposed, take the next train for the east and arrive in Washington this evening.

Our markets to-day are generally without material change. FLOUR dull, at \$6 for Howard st, with more hear of only sales 680 bbls at that figure, and \$6 for City transactions are limited at 132 to 135 for red Wheat; 56 to 58 cts for white Core, and 60 to 82 for yellow. The tendency for PORK and SACON is downward and nothing doing. Whisky 26 to 27 cts in bits.

There is an improved feeling generally in STOCES today, and slight advances have been realized.

THE TELEGRAPH.-We present our readers this morning with upward of seven columns of closely-printed matter, received by telegraph. The Governor's Mer sage, we bell ve, is the most lengthy document which has ever been telegraph, d entere for the New-York Press.

We are compelled, by the length of the Message and Foreign News, to postpone a synopsis of Controller Fiseg's Annual Report. It will appear in our Evening Edition to-day.

Our thanks are due to Richard McGregor, Jr, of the Housatonic Kailroad line for Albany papers.

The Legislature of Massachneetts assemin Boston to day.

Court Culendar. ... Tats Day.

Arrival of the Caledonia. NO CHANGE IN FLOUR AND GRAIN-COTTON DECLINED

PROVISIONS SLIGHTLY DECLINED.

MONEY EASIER.

Tremendous Gales and Loss of Lives.

QUIET IN SWITZEBLAND.

IRELAND MORE TRANQUIL.

French Steamers Put Back,

&c. &c. &c.

By Telegraph to The Tribune.

The Caledonia arrived at her wharf at East Bos-

on at half-past 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon from

verpool whence she sailed on the 19th ult. hav

The Telegraph was not in working order till 10 P. M.

when the following dispatch, prepared by our correspon-

Cons. &c -Best Western Canal Flour 29s to 30s per bbl

Corn-32s to 35s 6d per qr. Meal-14s to 15s 6d per bbl Oats-2s 6d to 5s per 45 bs. Out Meal-25s to 27s 6d per

Pitch-Duty free, percwit, 2s fid to Se. Tar-Duty

9d per lb. Hops-In bond, per ewt, Ses to 50

Ib, in hond, 2d to 9d. Ashee-U. S. Pots, per cwt, duty

free, 35 ed to 27s; Pearl, 32s to 54s. Bark-Duty free, Quercitron per cwt, N. Y. and Philadelphia, 2s to 9s.

Commercial and Pinancial.

Since the departure of the Hibernia the Money market has not undergone say very remarkable change. The ra-

tended to amoliorate the consequences of additional fail-ures and to sustain in some measure the fottering confi-

upon a relaxation of the mometary pressure and increased facilities of discount have been seriously staggered by the continued fall in the value of produce, particularly Colo

no positive retrogression from the last month's average to observable, and it is regarded as less than suppositions

vantageous alike to all parties.

The minimum rate of discount of the Bank of Englan-

gill remains unaltered at 6 per cent; but out of door first class paper has been freely accommodated at 5j and even lower. Bills of inferior class have little chance, the

consideration relating more to quality than to date or amount. The influx of gold and silver is unprecedentedly

Remarkable inactivity, slightly distarbed at intervals by trifting speculations, has characterized the English Stock market since our advices of the 4th inst. A general readiness has prevailed for some days, which has not materially operated one way or the other. On Thereday the first quotation for Consols, ex div for Jan. was 51 to 4, at which, after a temporary decline of an eighth, they finally closed. Bank Stock left of at 180 to 180; Reduced 3 per cents, 54 to 55 per cents, 50; to 51 india Bonds, Zis to 16s dissount; and Exchequer Oillis, 7s to 10s

premium.

In the Foreign Stock market increased animation was observable, and prices showed a tendency to fluctuate.—
Yesterday Consols for Account opened isoguidy, such having been made at a low as 5b, after the value was jer cent higher. Reduced Three-per-cent Annuities nave receded in the same proportion. Mexican Bonds have ductuated from 17t to 1b, and are now at the opening value.

General Intelligence. The English Parliament since opening has been chiefly occupied with the slains of Ireland. The bill for the repression of crime in that country will soon become a law. It is of the most gentle character, and is exceeded, as the precursor of ameliorative measures, to answer the end

health of the King is had.

Agrarian disturbances have somewhat subsided in Ire land. Father Mathew will proceed to America in the New World early in April. Mr. Liston, the eminent surgical operator, is dead.

Lord Palmerston has desired that Lord Minto was charged as with any distinguished mission to the Court of Roman and the Court of Roman and Court of the Court of Roman and Court of Rom

deamer Acadia on the 16th; Hottinguer, 16th Wright, 17th; New-York, steamer, at hisve, 12th.

toid.

The steamer Washington, as advertised, will sail from Southampton to-morrow, 18th inst. for New-York.

Southampton to-morrow, 19th inst. for New York.

The Union steamer put into Cherbourg, 1st Dec. from lon. 15, leaky, and pumps choked.

any diplomatic mission to the Court of Roma-lebrated Father Thomas Maguire, the Roman divine and controversialist, died the week be

inl, and the almost unparalleled difficulty of realizing

ence of the country

Markets. Lives t, Dec. 18-2000

de the assurge in 16 days.

was concluded at 1 o'clock, A. M :

By Telegraph to The Tribune.

FELLOW-CITIZENS-In the discharge of so much of the daty imposed by the Constitution requiring me to communicate annually to you the condition of the State as relates to its Fiscal Affairs, I refe you to the Annual Report of the Controller, which will be laid before you at an early day. By that document you will be informed that the indebted contingent State debts, amounts to \$1,563.00 making an aggregate of indebtedness, direct and contingent, of \$24,445,590 57. The revenues from the Canals for the year ending 30th September last were \$3,473,684 69. The expenses of the Canals for same period, including the sum of \$3. for talls relanded, were \$643,756 08 1

This jast-mentioned sum is pledged ating \$29,000 of the surples revenues urrent year. The receipts of tolls since 30t ember last, amount to \$1,419,423 75. The Richmond and Alexandria, 20s to 29s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20s to 20s; New-Orleans and Ohio, 27s; Cana tures for the same period have not yet been as The amount of the State Stocks originally issue

nd made payable on the first day of July next, 11,584,736; of this there has been redeemed \$346.06, leaving a balance outstanding of \$1,238,730. T this is to be added nine months interest on the ent Canal Debt from 30th September, 1847, to July 1848, 8685 335 67, making an aggregate of \$1.934. will be derived from the Sinking Fund under the Co stitution and one tenth of the mill tax for each of t 02,548 51, and leaving a deficiency unprovide July 1, 1848, of \$821,517 16. In my last Ar nder the restraints of the 7th article of the Consti-on, and I then expressed the opinion that if the oc-ibutions to the several sinking funds, except so

Eplargement having thus become necessary, was wisely determined to perfect it in a desirah manner and with capacity sufficient for the vast in mated cost of all these works submit proper Department was \$16,575.291. of the Canals would reach three millions of dollar now holds upward of 11 millions of bullion, has greatly have already reached to hearly the sum of three and a hall millions of dollars. The State adopted in 1838, the more vigorous policy based on this cal culation, and pursued till 1842, notwithatanding the discovery was made in 1839, that the cost of the Canals instead of 15 i millions of dollars, as at first estimated, would rise to the sum of \$30,445,587. It is now clearly some by the decays are set of the sum of \$30,445,587. It is now clearly seen, by the demonstration of tin and experience, that if the State had firmly an prudently persevered in that policy to the end, w should now, without having paid any taxes or snous now, whose a wring pair any taxes of in-curred any necessity for taxation whatever, had free navigation from the great lakes through Jeffer son, Lewis and Oseida Counties to Rome, and from the Alleghany River through Alleghany, Liv-ingston and Monroe Counties to the Eric Canal and the Lakes, and a Canal 70 feet wide and 7 feet that the depression can much longer resist the growing teannial power of the country and the increasing disposi-tion of money-holders to make advances upon terms ad-

deep, with durable double locks and firm capacia aquedonts, from Lake Erie to the Hudson River. Thus our great system of inland navigation would have been completed and perfected. The toils an cost of transportation on the Eric Canal would have been greatly reduced, and a considerable portion of the expenditure reinbursed. The remaining cost of these structures would have been discharg-ed in 1857 and the State left in the enjoyment of revenues even at such reduced rates of tolls, of a ess than \$5 000,000 per annum. Instead of occupying this high vantage-ground, we are now resuming to this high vantage-ground, we are now resuming the Genesce Valley Canal, which was relinquished after one-third of it had been constructed. The Black River Canal suspended when half completed, and the enlargement of the Eric Canal abandoned when nearly half of the cost of the enterprise had been paid. We resume these works after having paid half a million of dollars damages to contractors—after having lost for five years the interest on more than \$15,000,000 already expended and incurred; and unascertained losses from the waste of materials and the displication of unfullshed works. materials and the disspidation of unfalshed works and structures. But our constituents, with credithe legislature will sanction the most energetic efforts that can be made, ander circumstances so peculiar, to complete enterprises which are no long-er of merely speculative importance, but have be-come through the lapse of time, the advance of the country and the vigorous rivalry of competitors for the Western trade, indispensable to our prosperity and to the maintenance of that high ascendancy hitherto secured to us by the enlightened and en-ergetic policy of our producesors.

hands were drowned.

The commercial news from India is highly gratifying. Trade has suffered nothing from the emparasaneats of the country and is represented as being it an exceedingly flourishing condition.

The turnoil in Switzerland is brought to a final close. The Diet has decreed that the seven revolted Cantons of the League are to be held accountable for the expenses of the war and to be occupied by the Federal troops until the scount is paid.

Souls is subjusted. ergetic policy of our predecessors. In this connexion there is no subject of more imme diate interest to the people of this State than the construction of safe and commodious harbors on the Western Lakes and the improvement of the navigation of our rivers. The former is mostly to enable the Western States, our principal customers, to bring their produce to our canals for transportation. The latter is required to facilitate its transit to our markets. The rapid presses of Commerces Spain is tolerably tranquil, though the Carlists, as usual, are ansettled. In the Cortes a fierce attack has been made upon the Administration.

There is no intelligence of importance from France. The health of the King is bad. tion. The latter is required to inclinate its transit to our markets. The rapid increase of Commerce upon those inland seas has corresponded with the increase in the population and wealth of the States that lie upon their borders. All estimates in regard to the tonnage or trade of the Lakes must be imperfect from the absence of any regular system of statistics. The enrolled and increased tonnage in 1841, as exhibited in the official report of the Treasure Donatticles. ry Department, amounted to 56,232 tons; from e same source it is ascertained to amount in 1846 to 106.836 tons. Lieut. Col. Abert, in a very able report, made in answer to a resolution of the Sen-ate of the United States, estimated the net value of INTELLIGENCE -Arrived-The Royal Mail the Lake Commerce for the year 1846, at \$41.914, 910, to which he adds \$1,250,000 for the passenger trade, making a total of \$43,164,910. It is esti-Wilgut, 17th, New-York, deamer, at Bawre, lith.
Sallam-Aberdeen, 18th; Digby, Virginia, John Fielding, Constitution, Tuskar and Cambridge, Lihn; Ivanhoe
and Garrick, 14th; For Phitadelphia-Saranak, 18th; For
Boston-Excessor, 14th; General Berry, 18th. The NewWorld will sail on the Flat with full cargo and complement of passengers. that for the nexten years this trade will increase at the rate of 17 per cent per annum, showing the net value of our Lake Commerce in 1847, at \$170. 545,257. The number of entries and clearances for the whole American Lake Commerce in 1846, the whole American Lake Commerce in 1846, amounted to 15,855, while all the entries and clearances of all vessels belonging to the United States and engaged in foreign trade, amounted to 16,562. The vessels employed in this vast inland trade, nearly rivaling all our foreign Commerce, and which

at their mouths, the erection of piers and light-houses and such other expenditures as would fur-nish to the prescribed localities safe and sufficient harbors. The collections are sufficient harbers. The original appropriations for many of these objects were barely sufficient to survey and

passed near the close of last session, for construct-ing certain works in the Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes. The President states that on returning the bill to the House of Representa-

ors, I expressed the opinion that the scennity re mired for the redemption of Bank Notes under the 6th Section of the 1st Article of the Consti

the residue of the United States Deposit Fund, not otherwise appropriated, shall be annually added to the capital of the Common School Fund. The amount of public money paid on account of teachers' wages for the last year was \$805,390 11, and the amount paid on rate, bills \$102,940 44, making an aggregate of \$1,068,230 55. From the returns made by the Town Superintendents for the year ending 30th June, 1847, it appears that the whole number of children in the State between the ages of 5 and 16 is 700,443, and the number of children tayoft in the Common Schools during the year was

taget in the Common Schools during the year was taget in the Common Schools during the year was 748.287, exceeding the number between the sges of 5 and 10, by 41.934.

The strength that District Libraries have acquired evidences the public appreciation of these important auxiliaries to our primary schools. During the last year 828.289.28 have been puid for ing the last year \$92,899 55 have been paid for books, and there are now in these District Libraries 1,300,984 volumes. Having discharged our whole daty to Common Schools, the higher institutions of learning must not be forgotten. Any abatement of the interest of the State in these institutions is to be felt almost exclusively by those who in their inquiries after anowledge most require the fraternal care of the State. By the fortunate sons of the afflucare of the State. By the fortunate sons of the affile ent, it is regarded with entire indifference, but to those who are the artificers of their own fortune rowing against a strong current, struggling with poverty and laboring with their hands to procure the means of cultivating their minds, it is matter of means of chilivating their minds, it is makes of vital importance. The doctrine that would deny to those institutions any participation in the means from time to time appropriated by the State to the cause of education, would strengthen the aristoc-racy of wealth by adding to it the aristocracy of letters. The protection of property and the en-couragement of its acquisition are among the im-portant elements of civilization; but in legislating to a peanly whose lastitutions begins any low. for a people whose institutions permit any boy whatever his birth and condition, to aspire to the highest places of honor and usefulness, it is a manifest duty to enact such laws, relating to mental cu ture, as will place aspirants for honorable promo-tion upon a footing of equality, while you should leave nothing undone to improve the character and enlarge the sphere of Common Schools. I feel con-vinced that the ability of the State, in so far as it can be exerted without prejudice to other interests, will be put forth to furnish facilities for a higher order of acquisitions in literature and science.

The income of the Literature Fund is pledged by the Constitution to the Academies. The capital is \$265,206 78, yielding an income the last fiscal year of \$17,335 65. By an act of the 12th of May last, there was appropriated of the revenue of the Literature Fund \$13,000, and of Suited States Deposit Fund \$27,000, making in the aggregate \$40,000. and for each of the years 1847 and 1848, to be appropriated by the Regents of the University among the several Academies and schools of learning, in the several Academies and should be requised to be a matter of legislative to banks, is believed to be a matter of legislative to banks, is believed to be a matter of legislative to banks, is believed to be a matter of legislative to banks, is believed to be a matter of legislative discretion. The use of the word "secure," in the appropriates \$550 to be paid to the Regens of the University to defray certain expenses incident the University to defray certain expenses incident to banks, is believed to be a matter of legislative discretion. The use of the word "secure," in the section referred to, is not believed to be in conflict. With this construction: to secure is to make safe to fear that the secures of 1811 and 1813 and of 1835. the University to defray certain expenses inci-dent to the care of these institutions, and the far-ther sum of \$3,700 to be assigned to certain Academies and seminaries of learning and the purchase of text books, maps, globes and philosophical ap-paratus. These last appropriations were made as ell for the last as this year. This act also makes ing to be paid out of the United States Deposit

The year just closed, it may safely be af-

avasion of our soil and attack on our people by Fifteen Days Later from Europe. GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. is considered as hazardous as that of the high seas. firmed, has been to the people of this country a seas. son of unparalleled prosperity and happiness. The propriations were solicited for the construction of the tion. These have found a ready market, at liberal, these necessary improvements. Inadequate sums and in some instances extraordinary prices, and in the prosperous condition of other avocations, trades Since the meeting of the present Congress the

reasonable but liberal appropriations by the State to this object. The capital of the Common School Fund is \$2,175,514.47, and its annual income for the last fiscal year \$131,554.21. The capital of the United States Deposit Fund \$4,014,520.71, and the annual income thereof for the last fiscal year was \$252,370.76. By the 9th article of the Constitution is it is provided that the sum of \$25,000 of the revenues of the United States Deposit Fund shall each year be appropriated to and made a part of the capital of the said Common School Fund, and by an act of the 13th May last, it is provided that the residue of the United States Deposit Fund, not the residue of the United States Deposit Fund, not the residue of the United States Deposit Fund, not the residue of the United States Deposit Fund, not the residue of the United States Deposit Fund, not the residue of the United States Deposit Fund, not the residue of the United States Deposit Fund, not the residue of the Constitution with other parts of the instrument, and the history of the period when it was written, it will be consection with other parts of the instrument, and the history of the period when it was written, it will be consection with other parts of the instrument, and the history of the period when it was written, it will be consection with other parts of the instrument, and the history of the period when it was written, it will be consected that the word corporations, as used in this section of the Constitution is broad enough to embrace every description of corporation known to the history of the Constitution is broad enough to embrace every description of corporation known to the laws of this State, among which may be enumed to the laws of the State and the history of the period when it was written, it will be eccaeded that the word corporations, as used in this section of the Constitution is broad enough to embrace every description of corporation known to the laws of this State, among which may be enumed to the same period were \$52, and \$52, 30, we are using. For several years prior to, and at the time of the seasion of the Convention that framed the Constitution, the doctrine of individual or personal limbility of corporators, was a topic of much interest and not a little variety of opinion—some insisting on unlimited personal liability—others demanding its application only to the extent of the capital stock owned by the corporators respectively; while others insisted that it should attach only in cases of frand or the failure to comply with certain statutory requirements, and others again denied the propriety of its application altogether. When therefore, the framers of the lonstitution used the term individual liability, they used language imperfect and indefinite, except in connection with other parts of the instrument, and words that would be applicable to individual liability in either of the forms I have mentioned. If, there-fore, it shall be prescribed by law that corporators shall be individually liable in cases of fraud, this must be recarded as individual liability within the must be regarded as individual liability within the meaning of the Constitution, and a substantial com-plience with its requirements.

plience with its requirements.

The whole expression—"such individual liability," is still more significant, and strengthens, if possible, this construction.

The history of the period is important to be considered in another respect. The advocates of individual liability insisted that, to banking corpoarvinus hading bank notes or any kind of paper rations issuing bank notes or any kind of paper credits to circulate as money, more than to all others should the doctrine of individual liability attac; hand yet the 7th section of the same artimount of shares of the corporators respectively othe 2d section of the article had provided to nd imited liability for banks issuing this paper to inculate as money ? Is it not absurd to suppose. circulate as money? Is it not absurd to suppose, that while the last-mentioned corporators are required to assume only limited personal responsility, the members of religious and other corporations are to be made liable without limitation? In relation to banks, the language is explicit, and if it had been the intention of the Constitution that in all other cases persons who should become members of a corporation should be made personally he at other case persons who should be made personally liable for all its dues, we are bound to insist that ordinary language to convey its meaning would have been employed, and that instead of the second section of the 4th article, a provision would have been inserted, declaring in explicit terms that the members of copporations should be individually habite for all demands against the comporation exerct. members of corporations should be individually inble for all demands against the corporation, excepting from its operations, such banking institutions
as should issue their paper to circuiste as money.
While, therefore, the Legislature may impose such
individual liability as in its judgment the public in.
terest may require, and while it must impose
come, the kind and extent of liability, except as
to banks is believed to be a matter of legislative

fundamental law. If the causes of irretaon which

with this construction: to secure is to make safe or certain—but as no obligation to pay can be rendered certain beyond contingencies the adoption of any and every means to secure its performance, implies the exercise of discretion by those whose duty or interest it may be to attain that object. By some, unlimited individual liability would be regarded as the best security; while others believing that the effect of imposing such responsibility upon the members of corporations would be to deter prudent men of business capacity and habits from becoming members there.

In the form that the scenes of 1811 and 1813 and of 1838 and 1845 will again be reenacted?

The policy which teaches reliance upon a resort to the rigor of the criminal law to ponish offences that a wise forecast would prevent, or to enforce obedience to laws which by judicious modification will not receive your sanction. It is the first day of Government to enforce a strict observance of the laws, and to punish their infraction with unshales.

of and invite to such association facturing, our care should not be to provide large dividends upon the capital to be large dividends upon the capital to be large. We should look primarily to the encouragemendustry, but this object can only be attained laws that will unite the invesment of capital. will claim your attention at the present and I feel entire confidence that you will difficult task to devise such laws not inco with the requirements of the Constitution, as a secure the union of capital and labor, and reason bly protect the public against loss. In your fostern young men just entering on the active duties ; ife; and a talse estimate of the character of man ual labor induces an undue proportion

somed as the representatives of a great people, is the inquiry whether the establishment of Schools n which agriculture and mechanins shall be seen tifically and practically taught, will not tend to ele and may properly occupy a high pli therefore, | your deliberation

your deliberation.

I communicate herewith, a statement in compliance with the requirements of the last clause of the 5th Section of the 4th Article of the Constitution, concerning Reprieves, Commutation and Pardons. During the past year, five personal have suffered the extreme pensity of the law in onsumers here, it is quite apparent this State, for the crime of murder. It will be seen and for consumption at home is by this statement that two others, who have been reliance for the husbandman. If to sentenced to death for the same crime, have had their punishment commuted to that of imprisoment in the State Prison for life.

t will also be seen, that during the same period. of the convicts in the several State Prisons, par dons have been granted to 101, and that of the perdons have been granted to 101, and that of the persons confined in the local prisons, under sentence, pardons have been granted to 05. The section of the Constitution to which I have referred, evidently contemplates that some provision will be made by law, relative to the manner of applying for pardon. The evidence by which these applications are sustained, is almost experte, but notice is now given to the District Attorney of the county where the convictions were had, of the tendency of the applications respectively, and time given to him to gislation which, in my judgment, against occasional imposition and im

075 13, Which analysis of \$74,136 26. The whole amount of expenditures for the year ending 30th amount of expenditures for the year ending 30th

after be required of the State.

For several successive years, the Legislature has

been invoked to exact inwa touching the relation of innellord and tenant, under the lesses, in perpensity, or for life or lives, or for a torm of years not less than sixty; and such laws have been passed on property as has been demanded by that occubar condition of things that has been not inappropriately denominated the Manor excitement. It is belived that more than 1,800,000 acres of land are still of services and quarter-sales, and that a popula-tion of more than 260,000 people reside upon the lands thus held. Many of the tenants controver-ing the titles of their landlords or denying the va-lidity of the reservations in the lesses, have at short intervals for several years refused to pay rest. Associations have been formed having for their ob-Associations have been formed having for their ob-ject mutual protection against what they declare to be the unlawful demand of their landlords. Some of the terants yielding to the strong current of ex-citement, have resisted the execution of process by force, and while engaged in such unlawful meas-ures high crimes have been committed, of which the judicial tribonals of the country have taken cognizance, as in all other causes of a similar cha-racter. The perpetratures of violence and crime were not the only sufferers, the public not discrimi-rations are training the same sentiwere not the only sufferers, the public not discriminating as to persons entertaining the same sentiments as to the legal rights of the tenants, have pronounced them all equally guilty, and hundreds of farmers who had no other crime than that of believing their landlords could not legally demand the payment of reats, were declared by an indignant public to be robbers, and assassins, although at the immediate vicinity of these acts of violence. Persons have been found who, while cheerfully landing their aid to enforce the execution of the laws, would not confound the guilty. Yet in parts of the State remote from these scenes of violence. of the State remote from these scenes of viocence and in other States the true condition of things has been but imperfectly understood. It is not my intention in this communication to consider this matter in detail; but now that harmony is entirely restored, still it is believed that there may be found among these farmer as many men who feel a deep interest in sustaining the law as among the same number of citizens elsewhere. I feel impelled by a sense of duty which I will permit no consideration personal to myself to deter me from discharging, to ask you to consider carefully and without prejudent to condition of the people to whom I have referred. The history of this tenantry is familiar to you, and it is the part of wisdom to judge of the fature by the past. The principle which has been so often asserted that these tenures are not in harmony with our institutions exists no longer in of the State remote from these scenes of violence